The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5427 號七十二百四千五第 日八初月三年亥乙緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 13TH APRIL, 1875. 二拜禮 號三十月四英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 12, ADMIRAL TEGETHOFF, German bk., 873, Rohér, Cardiff 8th November, Coals. —MELCHERS & Co.

April 12, CHINA, German steamer, 642, P. H. Hennings, Shanghai 9th April, General. SIEMSSEN & Co.

April 12, H.I.C.M. CHEN-TO, Chinese gunboat, from Canton.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, APRIL 12TH.

Dora, str., for Manila.

Patroclus, str., for Singapore and London.

Departures.

April 12, MOUNT WASHINGTON, for San Francisco.

April 12, FEEN, str., for Shanghai.

April 12, H.I.C.M. gunboat PENG-CHAO-HAI, for Chung-chow and Canton.

April 12, CHINA, str., for Canton.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *China*, str., from Shanghai:—Mr. B. Grimm, and 35 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Patroclus*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—11 Cabin and 578 Chinese.

Reports.

The German bark *Admiral Tegetthoff* reports left Cardiff on 8th November. On 16th March, passed an English bark, H.J.D.M., from London to Japan, 125 days out; from London on board all well.

The German steamship *China* reports left Shanghai on 9th April. Had fine weather with light haze and fresh monsoon throughout. Off Coin Island, passed the steamship *Amoy*. Off Pikishan, passed the steamship *Olympia*. Off Dodd Island, passed the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamship *Menzaleh*. Off Knot Island, passed the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamship *Meikong*, and off Single Island, passed the steamship *Foiwan*.

MANILA SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

March 20th, Candida from Hongkong; 21st, Invincible from Hongkong; 22nd, str. Paragua from Singapore, Araby Maid from New Zealand, Penrith from Japan; 23rd, Minna from Hamburg; 25th, str. Emiliano from Liverpool, &c., Annie M. Small from California; 27th, Loyola from Cardiff, Mary Blundel from Newcastle; 31st, str. Panay from Hongkong, Sumer R. Mead from San Francisco; April 2nd, Two Brothers from San Francisco; 3rd, British man-of-war Charybdis from Labuan.

DEPARTURES.

March 21st, str. Mariveles for Singapore; 23rd, str. Washi for Hongkong and Amoy, Madone for Melbourne; 27th, Ironside for Boston; 30th, American man-of-war Kearsage for Hongkong; April 1st, Flores de Maria for Singapore; 3rd, Kasea for Melbourne via Iloilo

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Fede e Speranza	Swansea	Sept. 14
Fluellin	Sunderland	Oct. 5
Livingstone	Kiel	Oct. 23
McNear	Newcastle	Oct. 30
Castria	Shields	Oct. 31
Eleanor	London	Nov. 4
Anna Dorothea	Swansea	Nov. 8
Hiberina	Glasgow	Nov. 20
Villa Franca	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Juno	Cuxhaven	Nov. 23
Rollo	London	Nov. 30
Albatross	Cardiff	Dec. 1
Harwich	Swansea	Dec. 7
Livingstone	Cardiff	Dec. 12
Caphorn	Swansea	Dec. 14
Sophie	Antwerp	Dec. 14
Anna	Hamburg	Dec. 16
Sumatra	New York	Dec. 23
Anne Christine	Antwerp	Jan. 5
George	Cardiff	Jan. 9
Marie	Cardiff	Jan. 11
Ed. James	Portland	Jan. 15
Aleda	Shields	Jan. 16
Rosetta M'Neill	New York	Jan. 21
Balgownie	London	Jan. 23
Ernest	Antwerp	Jan. 27
Kölga	Hamburg	Feb. 5
Virginia	Cardiff	Feb. 6
Silurian	Newcastle	Feb. 6
Viking (s)	Glasgow	Feb. 6
Ella	Falmouth	Feb. 7
Clarnium (s)	Shields	Feb. 8
Nestor (s)	Liverpool	Feb. 11
Alirnum	Shields	Feb. 10
Nestor (s)	Liverpool	Feb. 11
Riga (s)	London	Feb. 13
Ægean (s)	London	Feb. 18
Golden Spur	London	Feb. 19
Hervatska	London	Feb. 25
Gustav	Cardiff	Feb. 25

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS OF CARGO TO AMERICA.

THE Undersigned have been authorized by the Central Pacific Rail Road Company, to Grant *Through Bills of Lading* for Cargo shipped both by Sailing Vessels and Steamers to San Francisco for transportation to Principal Points in the United States and Canada.

For Particulars, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 340 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN *Agent.*

1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances affected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1873.

To be Let.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession.

THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 169, Graham Street, (recently occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co.,) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS.

Also, the DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Upper Mosque Terrace. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to

T. G. LINSTEAD.

252 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

TO LET,

With Possession on the 15th April.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as "CRAIGELLACHIE," situated on the Bonham Road, and now in the occupation of R. JENSEN, Esq.

Good STABLING. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to

ED. SHARP & TOLLER, *Solicitors.*

tf 422 Hongkong, 15th March, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.

Apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.

With Immediate Possession.

PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.

HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 2, Gough Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. L. J. GUTIERREZ.

DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 20, Stanley Street.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2050 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1875.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."

Apply to

T. ALGAR, 9, *Hollywood Road.*

tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to

G. FALCONER.

tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET,

With Possession on 1st of April.

THE PREMISES now occupied by the INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, as OFFICES, consisting of Four ROOMS on the First Floor, situated in Bank Buildings. Rent $75 per month. Apply to

T. ALGAR, 9, *Hollywood Road.*

tf 392 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession.

TWO NICE HOUSES Nos. 2 and 4, and the GODOWNS Nos. 1A, 2A, and 4A, on Praya East, Mar. Lot 65.

Apply to

SPANISH PROCURATION, 10, *Caine Road.*

515 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1875.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 512 Hongkong, 1st April, 1875.

TO LET.

NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road. Apply to

G. FALCONER & Co.

346 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1875.

COOKTOWN.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—BRISBANE,

BRANCHES—COOKTOWN, and all the PRINCIPAL TOWNS of the COLONY.

Agents in Hongkong and China,

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.

RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—AD. ANDIE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—A. F. HEARD, Esq.

R. R. Ballins, Esq. | W. H. Forbes, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.

F. D. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*

Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 13th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned has been temporarily REMOVED to No. 17, Wyndham Street, next to the *Daily Press* Office.

ED. CHASTEL.

480 Hongkong, 24th March, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. S. GODFREY BIRD to sign our Firm from date.

DODD & Co.

50d 558 Amoy, 9th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Premises in Hongkong known as the Novelty Iron Works, and in the Business thereof, ceased on the 28th February last.

All Outstanding Accounts prior to that date will be settled by the Undersigned.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

1m 434 Hongkong, 16th March, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.

OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*

W. H. NOTLEY.

tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. RUD. BUSCHMANN has been authorized to sign our Firm from this date here and at Shanghai.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.

1m 421 Hongkong, 15th March, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM COABE in our Firm ceases from and after this date.

COABE, LIND & Co.

3m 188 Canton, February 1st, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

NOTICE.

WE have Established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Hongkong, and in Formosa at Takao and Taiwanfoo, under the Style of

TAYLOR & THOMPSON.

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.
GEORGE MORTIMER THOMPSON.

6m 279 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents,*
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents..... ¾ per cent. per annum.

Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents..... ¾ „ „

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents..... 1 „ „

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month..... ½ „ „
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months..... ¾ „ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months..... ¾ „ „
Above 6 months..... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 15th April, 1875, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—

Three 60 H.-P. BOILERS, with MOUNTINGS, &c., &c., &c.

For Further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

544 Hongkong, 9th April, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 15th April, 1875, at 4 P.M.,

(On the ground,)—

The HOUSE and PREMISES situate on the Bonham Road, Victoria, and known as "PERSEPOLIS" or "BALLS COURT," with adjoining LAND, consisting of

All those Two Pieces of GROUND with the BUILDINGS thereon, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 693 and 694, Annual Crown Rent $76 and $149.26, respectively.

Also,

All that Piece of GROUND adjoining the above, and now used as a Garden, and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 692. Annual Crown Rent $116.80.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be borne by the Purchaser.

For Further Particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, or to Messrs. E. SHARP and TOLLER, Solicitors.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Auctioneer.*

534 Hongkong, 6th April, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 17th April, 1875, at 2 P.M.,

At the Residence of Major O'SHAUGHNESSY, 9, Seymour Terrace,—

Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—

Damask-covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, Centre and Occasional TABLES, CARD TABLES, MIRRORS, CLOCKS, DINING TABLE, CHAIRS, WHATNOTS, PLATED, GLASS, and CROCKERY WARE, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, WASHSTANDS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

564 Hongkong, 12th April, 1875.

FOR SALE.

TO be Sold shortly, by PUBLIC AUCTION, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,—

A Pair of BAY ARABS, MAIL PHÆTON, and DOUBLE HARNESS, complete, the Property of T. PYEE, Esq.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 542 Hongkong, 8th April, 1875.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

J. McDONALD AND ANOTHER

v.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

Under a Decree of the said Court,

On the Premises,

ON A DAY TO BE NAMED, of which Notice will be given.—

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate, lying, and being at Victoria in the Island of Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof on the Praya, and measuring thereon One hundred feet; on the South side thereof on a Public Road, and measuring thereon One hundred and twelve feet; on the East side thereof on a close registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot Number One hundred and eighty-five, and measuring thereon Two hundred and ninety-two feet; and on the West side thereof on a Public Street, and measuring thereon Three hundred and forty feet, which said Piece or Parcel of GROUND contains in the whole Thirty-one thousand six hundred square feet, and is registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot Number One hundred and eighty-four. For the unexpired term of Nine hundred and ninety-nine years commencing from Twenty-fifth day of June, 1861, at a Yearly Crown Rent of $240; with the PATENT SLIP thereon, and all WORKING GEAR connected with the same, and all the BUILDINGS erected thereon, comprising Dwelling House, Machine and Blacksmith's Shops and Engine House.

The above will be offered in One Lot, which will include the GOODWILL of the Business now carried on at the West Point Patent Slip.

And,

At the same time and place, will be Sold the STEAM TUG *Blue Bell*, measuring 75 feet over all, 14 ft. 6 in. Beam, 7 ft. 6 in. Hold, in complete order, built of TEAK throughout and COPPER FASTENED.

Also,

The STOCK, comprising:—

Copper Bars and Plates. Yellow Metal. Round, Square, Plate, Bar and Angle Iron.

Boiler Tubes, Rivets, Nuts and Bolts. Blacksmith's tools, Forges, Bellows and Anvils, Taps and Dies. Copper and Iron Nails. Brass Screws, Chains of various sizes, Steel, &c., &c.

And,

A QUANTITY OF TIMBER.

The Slip can receive vessels of 1,500 tons, and has docked a vessel of 1,400 tons capacity, *and is in complete working order*

TERMS OF SALE FOR THE MARINE LOT, PATENT SLIP AND BUILDINGS.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer of the Leasehold Property, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. Before the delivery of the other Lots, Cash must be paid in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description to be at purchaser's risk from the fall of hammer, and subject to the approval of the Court.

Further Particulars can be obtained from Messrs. CALDWELL and BREEREETON, Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

227 Hongkong, 9th February, 1875.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Intimations.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

EX LATE ARRIVALS,

DANISH BUTTER, in 2 lb. Tins.
YORK HAMS.
CHEESE, Double Gloucester.
Do. American.
Do. Eidam.
MEASUREMENT CARGO BOOKS.
FOOT RULES, with CALLIPERS.
GAUGE GLASSES, Assorted Sizes.
METALLIC TAPE LINES, 100 feet.
WALKER'S PATENT LOGS.
COPPER GLOBE LANTERNS.
SOLAR CABIN LAMPS.
LOG LINES.
LEAD LINES.
TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.
PATENT COPPER Do.
IRON BOILER TUBES.
BOILER FELT.
ENGINEERS' FITTINGS.
DRAWING PAPER.
TRACING CLOTH.
BUNTING, Best English.
English YELLOW SOAP.
Do. SOFT Do.
STEARINE CANDLES.
COPYING PRESSES, Foolscap Size.
HAND FIRE ENGINE.
Kentucky SPORTING RIFLES.
Nickel-Plated COLT'S REVOLVERS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS and OILS.
GUINNESS' STOUT, in Stone Bottles.
COURVOISIER'S BRANDY, One and Four Diamonds.
Always on hand, GOLDEN GATE BAKER'S EXTRA FLOUR.

342 Hongkong, 1st April, 1875.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.

OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.

(Ord. 5, Oct., 1871, Art. VII., XVI., XVII.)
(„ 13, Sept., 1873, „ XIII.)

Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.

Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER,

6m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE, China.

Apply to

DEETJEN & Co., *Sole Agents for China and Japan.*

tf 144 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE:—Very Superior Dry, ROPER FRERES & Co., Epernay, CARTE BLANCHE.

CLARET:—

Very Superior CHATEAUX LA ROSE.
Superior CHATEAUX LA GRANGE.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

319 Hongkong, 24th February, 1875.

FOR SALE.

THE Well known and long Established BUSINESS of McALISTER & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Singapore.

tf 283 Singapore, 10th February, 1875.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

TRANSLATION.

DOCUMENTS Translated from ENGLISH into CHINESE and GERMAN.

Or from GERMAN, CHINESE, FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN or PORTUGUESE, into ENGLISH, by competent hands.

Special attention paid to PROTESTS, EXTENDED PROTESTS, and other Documents containing NAUTICAL ENGINEERING, or other TECHNICAL Terms.

Terms for European languages.—

Fair copy, per legal folio.... ... ... $1.00
Extra copies, „ 0.25

Special agreements made for Chinese Translations or lengthy documents in other languages.

Address "TRANSLATION," care of *Daily Press* Office,

6m 2115 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of

HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON

that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"

FOR 1875.

Apply at

THE *DAILY PRESS* OFFICE.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse.

[1y 825 June 15

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital,	$1,000,000
Reserve Fund	115,000
And Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Capital	1,400,000
And with French Company, Paris, do.	1,000,000
Aggregate Capital	$3,515,000

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,

AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA,

WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of:—

40 per cent. on Risks East of Singapore.
And 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.

1043 Hongkong, 1st April, 1875.

Intimations.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on or before THIS DAY, at Noon, for the CONSTRUCTION of NEW BUILDINGS at H. M. Naval Yard, according to Plan, Sections, and Specification, which can be seen on Application at the Storekeeper's Office.

JOHN BREMNER, *Naval Storekeeper.*

H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 13th April, 1875. [501

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at Four o'clock P.M.

By Order,

EDWARD BEART, *Secretary.*

15d 518 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1875.

Ex P.M.S.S. "ALASKA."

CALIFORNIA CORNED BEEF, for family use.

CALIFORNIA OX TONGUES.

CALIFORNIA CHEESE.

CALIFORNIA PINE APPLE CHEESE.

GOLDEN GATE BAKER'S EXTRA FLOUR

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

10d 553 Hongkong, 10th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

A LADY of much Experience, residing near London, is prepared to take the ENTIRE CHARGE of TWO or THREE YOUNG CHILDREN requiring Change of Climate, to bring up and educate with her own Younger Ones. A Superior and Happy Home offered, with every care and comfort. Terms, £105 per annum for one, or £180 for two. Highest References given. Apply to THOMAS HORWOOD, Esq., Solicitor, 7, New Broad Street, London. [511

CONSULAT DE FRANCE à HONGKONG.

MONSIEUR A. SIENKIEWICZ a remis aujourd'hui le service à M. I. Plichon qui le remplacera pendant son absence en qualité de Consul intérimaire de France à Hongkong et à Macao.

20 Mars, 1875. [tf 463

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

ONE of JOHN BROADWOOD & SON'S COTTAGE GRAND PIANOFORTES.

W. H. NOTLEY, 6, *Stanley Street.*

1m 533 Hongkong, 5th April, 1875.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO., *Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,*

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, AND H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.

Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*

The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.

No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.

Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.

Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for

THE NEW PATENT ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,

by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from

LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO., who have consented to act as

C. LAZARUS & CO.'S AGENTS IN HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND JAPAN, and by whom

ALL ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED and forwarded to Calcutta by the EARLIEST opportunity. [1465

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co., *Saigon.*

tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

Intimations.

FOR MANILA (*via* AMOY.)

THE Spanish Steamship

"LEYTE,"

Capt. Zubiaquirre, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 14th inst., at Noon.

Despatches will close at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON.

2d 567 Hongkong, 13th April, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW, AND

Taking Cargo at through Rates for Transhipment per S. S. "HAILOONG," for TAMSUI.

THE Steamship

"KWANG-TUNG"

will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

3d 568 Hongkong, 13th April, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAKAO.

THE Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain Thebaud, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON.

3d 569 Hongkong, 13th April, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamship

"HINDOSTAN,"

Captain H. de Smidt, will leave this for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., *Agents.*

5d 570 Hongkong, 13th April, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 British Ship

"HER ROYAL HIGHNESS,"

Capt. H. King, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 565 Hongkong, 12th April, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 British Schooner

"COUNTESS OF ERROL,"

Captain Taylor, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 566 Hongkong, 12th April, 1875.

JUST OUT.

A TRANSLATION OF THE PEKING GAZETTE FOR 1874.

THE Work is immensely improved this year, by a very full and complete INDEX.

By the kind permission of the Editor of the *China Review*, an able article on the "Peking Gazette," by W. F. MAYERS, Esq., Chinese Secretary to H. B

NOTICE.

HONGKONG—CAPED'AGUILAR LIGHT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Light will be exhibited on *Cape d'Aguilar* on and after the 16th of April next.

The Illuminating Apparatus *is fixed Dioptric of the First Order* showing a *White Light* on the following Bearings, which are *Magnetic* and taken from *Seaward*.

1.—From S. 45° ½ W. to N. 53° ½ W. Between these Bearings the light is obscured by the Islets of the *Nine Pins*, and the Islet just *South of Waglan*.

The Light is then obscured by *Soonkong Island*.

2.—From N. 21° ½ W. to N. 42° W.

The Light is then obscured by the *Lema Islands*, and the *Islands to the Southward of them*.

3.—From N. 33° E. to N. 69° E. Between these Bearings the Light is obscured to Vessels to the *South Westward of Ling Ting Island*, and the *Island of the Samcun Group*.

4.—The *Tathong Channel* with the exception of a small portion obscured by *Shicko Head*.

The focal plane of the Light is 200 feet above mean sea level, and in clear weather it should be seen at a distance of 23 Nautical Miles.

The Tower is round, of stone 30 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 57 feet.

The Dwellings and Boundary Walls are painted White.

The Lighthouse is in Latitude 22° 12' 14" N., Longitude 114° 15' 44" E.

H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1875. [1m 479

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, APRIL 13TH, 1875.

THE last advices received concerning the murder of Mr. MARGARY do not throw much additional light upon that melancholy tragedy. It seems that, confident and unsuspecting, he had gone on in advance of Colonel BROWNE, with only his Chinese followers, the result being that he fell into a snare laid for him, and was ruthlessly murdered. Colonel BROWNE would have inevitably shared the same fate, but for the valour of his escort of Sikhs, who fought manfully and repulsed their assailants with a loss, it is stated, of seventy killed, without losing a man themselves. The gallant Colonel, in a letter received at Rangoon, describes the assault on his party as having been begun by the Chinese with great fury, but they were soon frightened at the rapidity of the firing of the Sikhs with their Sniders, and would not leave the cover of the jungle. The skirmishing lasted from about eight in the morning to four in the afternoon, when a Kachen Tsaubwa fired the jungle and helped Colonel BROWNE to retreat. The greater portion of the baggage was lost, but hopes are entertained of its recovery through this same Tsaubwa. The Burmese, as well as the Sikhs, belonging to the escort, fought faithfully, although urged by the enemy to desert. Mr. ELIAS was ordered back as soon as intelligence of the disaster was received, and returned to Bhamo at once, or he would of a certainty fallen a victim to the fury of the people of Momein. Such are all the details at present known of this sad and unexpected termination to the Burmo-Chinese Expedition.

What remains now is for the British Government to demand and obtain satisfaction for this unprovoked and cruel murder. ance of bland excuses and polite regrets. Moreover the authorities must insist upon full guarantees for the future, so that it may be possible henceforth for British subjects to travel without danger or molestation through the Chinese Empire. It is not impossible, though we are loth to accuse the Imperial Government of China of connivance in such a base and treacherous act, that the attack was instigated by some provincial official on purpose to defeat the object of the expedition and prove that it would be dangerous to attempt to open up a route through a country so hostile to foreigners. The policy of the Chinese is to throw cold water upon every attempt to open up any part of that Empire, and hence it may safely be concluded that they looked upon the object of the Burmo-Chinese Expedition with ill disguised disfavour. It is true the Government of Peking granted passports to the party, and thus rendered themselves answerable for the safety of the explorers; but they could scarcely do otherwise, and no importance, therefore, attaches to the circumstance, nor does it in any degree relieve them from suspicion. That can only be done by their unhesitatingly making the *amende honorable*, that is, giving the most entire satisfaction and compensation in their power for the outrage committed by their fanatical subjects at Momein. But it is sadly to be feared that we cannot trust either the Chinese Government or people further than we can control or be cognisant of their actions. As a tolerably forcible proof of the unfriendly spirit which animates them, we may mention that a communication was recently addressed to a local Chinese newspaper by an intelligent Chinaman, in which he suggested that if there were any difficulty in adjusting the dispute likely to arise out of the murder of Mr. MARGARY, the Government of Peking should enter into an alliance with Russia for the purpose of attacking India, where, he stated, British rule was very unpopular. The suggestion of this bellicose son of Han serves to point a moral as well as to adorn a tale. It shows that, as far as many of the Chinese are concerned, we are not likely to gain much satisfaction beyond what is extorted from their fears. To their fears, therefore, if their sense of justice fails to concede it, we must appeal.

England cannot afford to allow any more outrages on her subjects to pass unpunished. They have been far too frequent of late. In Guatemala, Mr. MAGEE, the British Vice-Consul at San José, was, twelve months ago, subjected to a vile indignity. By order of Commandant GONZALES, he was stripped and received 210 lashes, administered by soldiers. For this daring outrage the Government of Guatemala has been compelled to salute the British flag at San José with twenty-one guns and to pay an indemnity of £10,000. The Spanish Government, with yet greater audacity, dared to execute nineteen British subjects, nine of them men of colour, the remainder white men, the crew of the *Virginius*, which outrage will be well remembered. They have also been compelled to make compensation, to the tune of £7,700 sterling, to be paid to the relatives of the unfortunate men. But this was a very inadequate compensation, and will not, it is to be feared, act deterrently on another occasion. The life of a British subject is surely worth more than £500, the maximum sum fixed for one of the slaughtered crew. This will prove a a poor *solatium* to a sorrowing widow with half a dozen children bereft of their breadwinner. In their extreme tenderness for the rights, feelings, and prejudices of foreigners, the British Government have further agreed to refund any portion of the indemnity not claimed by relatives of the murdered men. Surely this is being a trifle too particular over such a pitiful amount. In the same mistaken spirit Mr. MUNDY's appeal for Government assistance in prosecuting his claim upon the Chinese Government was disregarded, though he had a good right to expect that the Foreign Office would have hearkened to his not unreasonable petition. We hope that we shall not have to witness a miserable and feeble temporising in the case of the massacre at Momein, and are encouraged to hope otherwise from the action taken in the case of the murder of Lieutenant HOLCOMBE and the other members of the survey party by the Nágás. An expedition has been fitted out and sent to punish the offenders, and may perhaps ere this have succeeded in its mission. Unless outrages on the subjects of her MAJESTY are promptly avenged, the prestige and influence of Great Britain must decline, and its people will no longer care to boast of the inviolable protection which her flag in former days so surely afforded.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Snowden, Mr. Kingsmill replied on the application in the case of Ow Shing Kew v. Bjerck. The hearing was ultimately adjourned till to-day.

During the performance of Tamaker's Japanese troupe on the evening of the 23rd Feb., at Stoke-upon-Trent, "Little All Right," while on the high ladder, lost his balance and fell upon the stage. One of his ribs was broken, and he was much bruised. The accident created a great sensation among the audience.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE

12th April.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

INTERFERING WITH THE POLICE.

Chinese constable No. 304 charged one Li Akwai with interfering with him in the execution of his duty.

The prosecutor said he saw some boys fighting in the Queen's Road Central, near the market, and he arrested them. Just then the prisoner came up and gave him a push, causing him to loose the boys. He then arrested the prisoner, who asked him why he interfered with the boys.

The prisoner, who denied the charge, was fined $1.

CREATING A DISTURBANCE AT THE CIVIL HOSPITAL.

J. Squire, G. Purser, and J. Cregan, seaman on board the steamship *Scotland*, were charged by J. Gathwait, wardmaster at the Government Civil Hospital, as follows:—

The prosecutor said that last evening the prisoners brought a patient to the Hospital, whom he believed belonged to the same vessel. The patient complained of pain in the stomach. He sent for Dr. Wharry, who ordered a draught, which was given and the doctor gave instructions to let the man go. The prisoner's during the time made a great noise and he told them to desist. As soon as the doctor left, the prisoners again made a noise, and the second prisoner abused him, and used the most disgusting language. They further said they would not leave their comrade there to die like a dog. He sent for the doctor, who also was abused by the second prisoner and they all refused to leave. They were eventually removed by the police, and soon after the patient got well and left the hospital.

The prisoners denied the charge. The second was fined $1, and the others were discharged.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.

Cassie, charged by Indian constable No. 622, with being drunk and incapable, was fined 50 cents.

UNSEEMLY CONDUCT.

Yee Achip and two others were charged by Chinese constable 311, with creating a disturbance at 8 a.m. on the 11th instant, in Queen's Road Central, having been drinking and then throwing the empty bottle in the street.

Witness said he remonstrated with them for behaving in such an unseemly manner on Sunday, when they replied it was nothing to him, as they were only playing. As they made more noise, he told them he would have to arrest them. The first then said they would make more. He then arrested him, and as the others made a noise about it, he arrested them also.

The prisoners denied the charge. The first was fined 50 cents and the others were fined 25 cents each.

DISTURBERS OF THE PEACE.

Ng Aü and Wong Apui were charged by Chinese constable No. 223 with fighting and creating a disturbance near Gibb, Livingston's wharf on Sunday afternoon.

They were fined 50 cents each.

A DISORDERLY LASCAR.

A gún Lascar, named Ahmed, was charged by Sikh constable No. 612 with being drunk and disorderly, assaulting him while in the execution of his duty, and with breaking the chain of his whistle.

The prosecutor said that he found the prisoner lying down in a gutter at 1 a.m. on the 11th, evidently having been drunk. He roused him up and was asked by him to be allowed to proceed on to his barracks. He did so and almost directly after the prisoner came behind him and struck him on the back. He then arrested him and on the road to the station, the prisoner struggled with him and broke the chain attached to his whistle.

The prisoner, who said he did not remember anything about it, asked for forgiveness. He had received a nasty cut in his fall in the gutter, and said in the charge room the constable must have done it with his staff. He was sent to the Hospital and it was there pronounced to be not done by a staff. His Worship told him that it was fortunate his head was thick or else in his fall on the hard kerbstone he might have killed himself. He was fined then $2 or seven days' hard labour.

ROBBING THE WIDOW.

Chun Atim, widow woman, a hawker of ground nuts, charged an Indian, named Sheik Moosdeen, with snatching a handful of nuts from her basket and because she remonstrated, slapped her face, punched her side and kicked her.

The prisoner said he went to purchase two cash worth of nuts, when some people said, "Give the black devil into custody."

Inspector Halloran said the prisoner was a loafer, did no work, and was always drunk.

His Worship sentenced him to seven days' hard labour.

SAD STORY OF JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.

Tang Ling Choi, inmate of licensed brothel No. 78, an elderly woman, charged a small boy, 12 years of age, named Ng-Tai Fat, a pupil at the Government Central School, with stealing from her a silk jacket and a brass pipe.

The prosecutrix said on the night of the 10th the prisoner came to the house and on his leaving the room took with him a silk jacket and a brass smoking pipe.

His Worship told the prisoner that he would see that such a thief as he was, and having such a character, should not be kept in the Central School.

The prosecutrix further said that she made a report of the robbery and a District Watchman, No. 15, came for her and the boy was shewn him. She asked him where her things were, and he told her he had pawned them and produced a large bundle of pawn tickets.

Sergeant Thompson, in charge of the case, said that the pawn tickets all related to female dress, &c.

District watchman No. 15 deposed to arresting the boy, from the description given of him, and taxing him with the robbery, when he admitted it and produced the bundle of pawn tickets.

Leu Aleung, accountant in the Cheong Tai pawn shop, at the corner of Gage-street, said on the 11th instant the prisoner brought the jacket and pipe and pawned them for one tael and seven mace, under the name of Chun Ayow, and said his sister, who was living at No. 14, Peel-street, sent him to pawn them.

Sergeant Thompson said that due notice was sent to this pawnbroker of the robbery, describing the articles, but not stating they were stolen by a boy.

His Worship told the pawnbroker that there was sufficient instruction in the notice to cause him to consider those things were referred to. Moreover there was the fault of taking things in pledge from a boy.

The uncle of the prisoner appeared in court, and said the prisoner's father was dead and he was not aware that the boy was a thief.

His Worship then, before sentencing the boy, sent him down to Mr. F. Stewart, at the Central School, to have the case laid before him and have him publicly expelled from the school, that the pupils might see that such characters could not be entertained amongst respectable boys.

The prisoner, on his return, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and ordered to be flogged thrice, ten strokes each time. The pawnbroker was ordered to deliver up the goods without the money advanced or interest.

CHARGE OF STEALING TROWSERS.

Abdoolah-mun, a Lascar, was charged by one Alak with stealing a pair of trowsers from his bed.

The prisoner said he did not know who they belonged to, and seeing them in the same boarding house put them on to get his own washed.

Sentenced to 48 hours' imprisonment.

CHARGE OF UNLAWFULLY DETAINING A GIRL.

Wong Atung and another were charged with being concerned in the unlawful detention of Chun Shuen Hing, a young girl, at Yow Mah Tee.

After evidence had been taken, the case was remanded till the 19th instant.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

CHARGE OF INTIMIDATION.

Wong Ayow and Wong Afuk, two boilermakers, residing in the Queen's Road West, were charged by Mr. J. Stevens, foreman at the Union Docks at Kowloon, with intimidating workmen at the docks on the 12th instant.

Mr. Wotton appeared to prosecute.

Mr. Stevens said this morning his Chinese foreman came to him and said that the workmen refused to turn to. The foreman's name is Achung. At 7 o'clock, when the workmen were told to turn to by him, they refused. He asked them why, and the two prisoners, who do not belong to the premises, came out from amongst the rest and said "If you discharge Achung, the men will turn to." He asked them what they had to do with it. From what his foreman, Achung, said, he gave them into custody and told them he would not discharge Achung.

In reply to the second prisoner, witness said he (prisoner) did not act as an interpreter. He did not understand him to say the foreman had squeezed 10 cents per day out of each workman. He understood him to say that at each pay day the foreman squeezed 10 cents from each man.

The second prisoner said he acted as interpreter, and he told the prosecutor that the foreman had squeezed 10 cents per day from each man and they would not work unless the foreman was discharged.

In reply to the Court, the prosecutor said there were 150 workmen at the Docks. A day book was kept showing the time each man had worked, and he had been in the habit of letting the foreman pay the men according to the time they had worked. Complaints had been made some time before about squeezing by the foreman, and only twenty four days ago in consequence of extra work at the Docks a double lot of men were taken on. These new men came to him about ten days ago and said they wanted to be paid by him (prosecutor) himself on the 15th of each month, as the No. 1 foreman squeezed, and they were afraid they would not get their pay soon enough if left to the foremen. One of the old men acted as spokesman for the new men but all, old and new, stopped work that afternoon. The old men said they were satisfied with the old arrangement. On his assuring them that he would pay them himself, they turned to again, and worked all night up to Saturday night. This morning they all came to the works ready to turn to if he would discharge the foreman. The old men took no part in the movement. He believed that had he discharged the foreman the old men would not have turned to. He believed the new men would have stayed, and had a foreman of their own. He had asked the foreman about the complaints against him ten days ago, and he said he would himself prefer having nothing more to do with the paying of the men. He discharged a man named Sing Yuk some days ago and was told by his foreman that the man being discharged, and that the Boilermakers' Union had decided on striking work if the foreman did not get discharged. It was in reference to a brass ticket he discharged the man, as instead of his producing a usual ticket, he made another and put in without reporting he had lost the old one, which imposed on him a fine. The man became insolent and asked if that would not do, and being told it would not, tossed the ticket into his pocket and left the premises. The next morning he returned and asked for his money. He paid him off at his own request.

Tsang Achung, the foreman, said in reference to the ticket, the man Sing Yuk was discharged, and he went to Hongkong and said that he was the cause of it. On Sunday the first prisoner came to him and said he was to go to the Shing Yee Tong Boiler Makers' Guild to answer the charge of causing the discharge of Sing Yuk. He went at 2 p.m. and two hundred of its members were at the meeting. He was not a willing member of it. His name was placed down for him. There were three hundred and seventy members in the Guild. The Guild was started only last year and it was got up by the two prisoners, who were the leading men. The entrance fee was 50 cents. No rules were framed, there was no subscription, and many of the members had not yet paid their entrance fees. He had not paid his. He did not know how far up the list his name was. He only knew it was there by being informed by the prisoners. He did not know how many meetings had been held of the Shing Yee Tong Boilermakers' Guild. The one on Sunday last was the first he ever attended. He was told he could not stay in Hongkong if he did not join the Guild. There were a great many men's names on the list. He did not know the object of the Guild. He had been in the habit of paying the men for the last three years, and always as soon as he had it handed to him. He paid the February wages on the 3rd April. The March wages are not yet paid. On the 3rd instant the new men wanted their month's wages and because they were not paid they struck work. The old men also struck work. He always gave the men their full amount, deducting only expenses for boat hire and other little items incurred in hiring them. He some times in this way gets from $8 to $10 per month. He had nothing from the new men. On the 3rd instant the men were made to understand that they would be paid on the 15th of each month for the previous month and paid by the English foreman. They then turned to. There was owing to some of the men the whole of their March wages and up to Saturday last. The new order of things had not yet come into force. He never had any spite against Sing Yuk, who was discharged. When he went to the Guild on Sunday he was not afraid to meet one hundred and fifty men. He went alone and the prisoners were there managing. One Wong Tuk Kai acted as secretary yesterday. He was asked to pay his 50 cents fee. The charge by Sing Yuk was then preferred against him. Sing Yuk at the meeting asked him why he had said something about him, and asked the master to discharge him. He made answer that he did no such thing, when Sing Yuk called out "Tah," and he left. The prisoners called Sing Yuk to order. The same evening at 4 p.m. he got back to the Kowloon docks, and the first prisoner went over with him in the same boat. He saw the first prisoner pasting up a notice on the walls at the docks, and he took it down and shewed it to the clerk there, who took it to Mr. Stevens. Whilst the first prisoner was pasting up the bills he said, "Before many men can work here this affair must be settled." At 10 p.m. he sent to the first prisoner to ask if the men were going to turn to and he said no. The next morning the men were there but did not turn to, and the prisoners were there. The second prisoner told Mr. Stevens that the men would turn to if the No. 1 man was sent away, alleging that he had squeezed 10 cents per day per man. The whole of the boilermakers were present and they all struck work on seeing the notice produced and which was torn down by him.

In reply to Mr. Wotton, witness stated the second prisoner said this morning that if any of the men did go to work, men from Hongkong would come over and beat them.

Mr. Wotton then drew the attention of his Worship to some of the most important facts of the case, and and said should he think the evidence against prisoners would not warrant him in treating them as guilty of using intimidation, he trusted they would not be allowed to leave the Court without being cautioned.

After the evidence of about twelve workmen for the defence, who were called for the purpose of proving that a system of of "squeezing" had been carried on by the foreman, which they failed to do, his Worship told the boilermakers who filled the Court to about the number of 100 that if they thought they had a grievance, which it appears they did, they should not have proceeded in the manner they did to obtain redress; that their act almost brought them within the law, for they had combined against their employers with apparently the object of obtaining the discharge of Achung, under the impression that he had wronged them. Could he have found any one man who would have come forward and proved that he had been "squeezed" it might have gone hard with Achung. He wished them to understand this was a free country, that no man against his will could be compelled or intimated into joining any trade society or guild. His Worship then said to prisoners he hoped this would be a lesson to them, and that for the future they would leave other people's business alone. This was a matter which could have been investigated without their interference, and after a caution to them to be careful for the future, prisoners were discharged.

FORGERY.

Tam Achenk, a servant, was charged by Mr. Williams, manager of the billiard room at the London Inn, as follows:—

The prosecutor said the prisoner offered himself as a servant and he told him that if he found security he would employ him. He said he could get security to the amount of $100. He brought a paper (produced) and said he was an honest man. The paper he found he had written himself. In consequence Mr. Young wrote out the agreement and had it stamped. The prisoner signed the paper himself and got a shop to stamp it.

Wong Achan said he was master of the Ah Sin Shing shop and the prisoner was a friend of his accountant's. He did not sign the paper produced, nor did he authorise any one to do so. The boy was honest, but wanted to get employment. He would secure him elsewhere, but would not do so in a tavern.

The prisoner said the master was with Mr. Williams and was in a hurry. He signed the paper and said he would tell him when he returned. He got a chop and put it on simply to make it look well.

Fined $10, in default, 21 days' hard labour.

A SUSPICIOUS FELLOW.

Chun Apo, a coolie, was charged by Chinese Constable 141 with the unlawful possession of shoes, and with being at large at night without pass or light, having on his person a dagger.

The prosecutor said that at three o'clock that morning, in Battery Road, he saw the prisoner carrying four pairs of shoes, and as soon as he saw him he dropped them and ran. Witness rushed after him and caught him, and he then attempted to draw a dagger, which he found on his person.

Inspector Grimes said when the prisoner was brought to the station yesterday his coat was covered with lime. He knew the prisoner. On the 12th December last he was found in the P. & O. Co.'s coal godowns, and sentenced to one month's hard labour.

The prisoner said when he was on the Pokfulum Road he picked up the knife. He had nothing to do with the shoes.

Sentenced to six months' hard labour, and to give security in two sureties of $50 each, to answer any charge for six months after.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

James Jackson, baker on board the steamship *Patroclus*, was charged by Chun Away, a compradore on board, with assaulting him.

The prisoner was discharged.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

12th April.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE "ALASKA."

P. Ruttiée, chief engineer on board the P. M. S. Co.'s steamship *Alaska*, charged Thos. Hicks and Geo. Lanigan, assistant engineers on board, with being drunk and disorderly and absenting themselves from their ship without leave on the 11th instant.

The prosecutor said he gave the first prisoner leave to go on shore, but he refused to allow the second to go. He afterwards refused to allow the first to go. At 10.30 he found they had gone on shore. In the afternoon they returned, and were so drunk that they could hardly work. They were very troublesome and were put on their wrists, but they continually came out and made a disturbance. Between eight and nine o'clock in the evening the prisoners were given into the custody of the police, and when the police boat pushed off the prisoners abused him.

Hicks said he had nothing to say, and Lanigan said he made no disturbance and had leave to go on shore.

The prisoners were then fined $2 each, or two days' imprisonment.

PAINFUL SCENE AT THE OFENHEIM TRIAL.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing under date of the 19th February, says:—The trial of Herr Ofenheim was interrupted to-day by a painful scene. In the midst of his summing up the presiding Judge, Baron Widmann, rose and said, "I cannot speak any longer." The words had barely passed his lips when he fell backward insensible. He had fainted away. Indescribable confusion followed this incident. Herr Ofenheim was among the first to spring forward in order to render assistance. Others cried for help, and some of the spectators were affected to tears. After a time the Judge was carried, still insensible, to one of the rooms of the Court. There he lay for a long while in a swoon, disturbed by hysterical convulsions. He has been much overworked of late, having given a good deal of time to the case at night. The sitting was at once suspended, and it seems very doubtful whether the proceedings will be resumed to-morrow.

AN ENGINEERING COLLEGE IN JAPAN.

The *Engineer* mentions, as an example of what a Government engineering college should be, the institution at Tokei in Japan. The Japanese Government are in just the same position as that of India. They want engineers, and they have established a college to supply them. The calendars of this college for 1873 and 1874 lie before us, and they contain a great deal that is eminently suggestive. The Imperial College of Engineering was established at Tokei in 1873, "under the orders of the Minister of Public Works, with a view to the education of engineers for service in the department of Public Works." All the students are Japanese, and all the professors are British. The principal is Mr. Henry Dyer, C.E., M.A., University of Glasgow, while the professors of natural philosophy, mathematics, chemistry, drawing, and English literature are all men of high attainments. At the end of the calendar for 1874 examples of the examination papers are given, and although these are easy enough, it reflects no small credit on students who have acquired their information through the medium of a foreign language—English—that they appear, on the whole, to have passed with much credit to themselves and their instructors. The calendar, we may state parenthetically, has been set up by Japanese compositors in the college, and printed from type cast there, and it is not too much to say that both the type and composition are thoroughly excellent, the only defects we have detected being met with in some of the algebraical signs. The principal reason we refer to this college here is to show the admirable manner in which it is proposed to combine theoretical with practical instruction. "The course of training will extend over six years. During the first four years six months of each year will be spent at college, and six months in the practice of that particular branch which the student may select. The last two years of the course will be spent wholly in practical work. By this alternation of theory and practice the students will be able during each working half-year to make practical application of the principles acquired in the previous half-year. The system of instruction will be partly what is usually called professorial and partly tutorial consisting in the delivery of lectures, and in directions and assistance being given to the students in their work." Can anything be better than this, or more likely to produce the class of man that is wanted? We regret that we have not space to describe more minutely an institution which has much to recommend it. We regret still more that English youths have no such facilities for learning their profession as those afforded by the Japanese Government. We must not omit to add that the entire cost of the student's education, maintenance, and clothing is defrayed for six years; the student binding himself, in return, to give his services as an engineer to the Government for seven years, dating from the time at which he leaves the college.

RESCUE OF A YOUNG LADY FROM A CONVENT.

The new convent at Windsor has been the scene of some strange proceedings. A party of gentlemen applied to the Superioress to hand over to their custody a young lady who had recently disappeared from her home suddenly, and had been traced to the convent. A clergyman appeared on the scene, who was immediately charged with decoying the young lady away. A scuffle ensued, during which several of the party entered the vestibule of the convent, and the young lady immediately came forward and volunteered to return at once to her friends. It appears she is entitled to a large sum of money, and is highly connected with some of the leading families of the county. Legal proceedings have been threatened against the friends of the young lady by the convent authorities.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND MILITARY BEARDS.

His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal, contracting his view from the general to the particular, has thought it his duty, observes the *Glasgow News*, to take action with regard to the cut of officers' beards. Of late years there has been considerable latitude allowed to military men, as well as to everybody else, in regard to the wearing of beards, and it is rather too late in the day for the Duke of Cambridge to attempt to reintroduce the torture of the razor. He might as well attempt to reimpose upon the army the old regulation stock. The Prince of Wales, who is colonel of the 10th Hussars, wears a full beard; and if the Duke's ukase is to be obeyed, His Royal Highness must incontinently shave. That there is no necessity for the new rule to "shave the under lip as well as the chin" is proved by the success of the Germans in the recent war, the officers as well as the men in their army being allowed to let their beards grow to the full extent which Nature permits. If Germans conquered without considerations of razors or scissors, surely British soldiers may be expected to do the same. We should recommend H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge to pay more attention to the recruiting of his forces and less to the cut of their beards. To impose upon them the obligation of "shaving the under lip as well as the chin" is simply to give gratuitous annoyance; and it would have been as efficacious for the Duke as for the London banker, who was in like measure opposed to moustaches, to have intimated that "beards must not be worn during business hours." The thing is too ridiculous for serious comment, and we trust that the order of the Commander-in-Chief dealing with the "growth of hair and beards" will quietly be withdrawn.

NEW LIFEBOAT STATIONS IN THE BLACK SEA.

The Board of Trade have received information through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that the Direction of the Nicolaiv District of the Russian Society for Rendering Assistance at the Time of Shipwreck have added the following lifeboat and rocket-life-saving apparatus stations to the Dnieztrovsky (Liman) Station established in 1873, viz:—1st. The Ochakoff Station, situated on a point near the town of Ochakoff, and supplied with a Danish life-raft, to be replaced in the summer of 1875 by a six-oared lifeboat manned by pilots belonging to the Nicolaiev Pilot Corps. 2nd. The Eupatoria Station, in the town of Eupatoria, supplied with a ten-oared boat on the "Peake" system, manned by the inhabitants and by local fishermen. In 1875 this station is to be supplied with a transport cart. 3rd. The Yalta Station, in the town of Yalta, supplied with a lifeboat on the "Forrest" system called "The Grand Duchess Maria," in honour of her Imperial and Royal Highness the Duchess Maria of Edinburgh. This boat is manned by inhabitants and local fishermen. 4th. A station at Theodosia, supplied with rocket apparatus, and to be supplied next year with a boat. 5th. The Poti Station, one mile south of the town of Poti, supplied with a ten-oared boat and transport cart manned by inhabitants and local fishermen. The signals for mustering the crews at all our stations are as follows:—During the day-time the flag of the society hoisted over the boathouse and two shots; during night time, a lantern replaces the flag, and signal by gun is the same as during day-time; after the shots a bell is tolled. The Society have also acknowledged the receipt from her Majesty's Consul at Nicolaiev, of the contributions left with him by British shipmasters for the Society during the year 1874, amounting to 97.16 roubles.—*Daily*

THE NEW FOREST SHAKERS.

The *Manchester Guardian* has been requested to publish a singular letter, written by Mrs. Girling, the "Mother," or head, of the new sect of Christian communists, in which she says:—"The following epithets have been used by my enemies to slander me in the eyes of the world. Fraud, craftiness, immorality, cruelty, hypocrisy, licentiousness, indecency, and deceit. I believe these hard words emanated from a clergyman, who no doubt feels himself fully justified in preferring such charges against myself and elders, probably without knowing anything definitely either for or against us. I again declare to the public that none of the charges brought against me or those that are with me can by my accusers be substantiated; and I say again we have never used fraud or deceit or any base means to anyone, but we simply use the love of God. Our lives are open to inspection. Speaking for myself, I aver that no man or woman or child can truthfully bring any charge against me, either morally or spiritually, since I became a Christian—a period of over sixteen years. And if I served my old Master well and faithfully, there is greater grounds for believing that I have and shall serve my new Master as faithfully as I did the old one. I also believe I may with the same confidence speak for those that are with me. If people please to prefer charges against us, they ought to prove them. I assert that we do live holy and pure lives, by the grace of God and by His Spirit. The time will come when my enemies will be ashamed of having spoken evil of me. The Lord Jesus has called me to the work I am doing, and He has borne witness to it, and will continue to do so till He comes in the clouds to prove what I have asserted to thousands. I am not afraid of men's frowns, neither do I court their smiles, but labour night and day in prayer to God for the salvation of precious souls, knowing that the time of the redemption of the body has come when the saints shall stand ready to meet the Lord." Mrs. Girling adds some explanation of the circumstance attending the ejectment of the sect from their property, and strongly denies the statement that violence had been used to the sheriff's officer.

PROTECTION IN AMERICA.

In a recent issue of the Melbourne *Argus* we find the following:—

Protection has brought things to a pretty pass in the United States. Immigration has fallen off to the extent of upwards of 100,000; and as every immigrant is computed by American statists to be worth £200 to the country, the loss in 1874 is estimated at £20,000,000 sterling. Not only so, but during the summer months of that year every outward bound steamer was crowded with working men returning to Europe in search of employment, and checking, by their unfavorable reports the tendency to emigrate on the part of their old friends and neighbors. Even the unprecedentedly large harvest of last year appears to be regarded by the farmer in the light of a calamity rather than in that of a blessing; because, while it costs him from 95 cents to a dollar to raise a bushel of wheat, he is unable to obtain more than 80 cents for it in the market, and no small portion of this is absorbed by the railway monopolists, who have constructed their lines at an extravagant cost, with protected materials, doubled their nominal capital by the process of "stockwatering," and whose freightage rates have to be fixed so high as to enable the shareholders to receive a dividend not merely on the capital originally expended, but on that fraudulently created. As to the general condition of that protection-ridden country, the *New York World* observes:—The truth is, we are declining in every branch of industry; hundreds of thousands of artisans and sturdy working men are tramping about our large cities, paupers out of work. New England is pauperising her labor still further by only giving her artisans two-thirds of work. Our export trade in manufactures is gone, beyond all belief of calculation." There is no country in the world which could have so reasonably hoped to flourish in the very teeth of protection, owing to the immensity of her territory, the extent and variety of her resources, and the immense influx of adult immigrants, as the United States. But her fiscal system is rapidly strangling even her expansive enterprise and vigorous industry, and her condition at this moment is an impressive warning to the people of this colony to retrace their steps, unless they wish to see a similar collapse here to that which has already taken place there.

THE BESSEMER STEAMER.

The *Central News* states that the machinery devised by Mr. Bessemer for the steamer for Channel service, which bears his name, had just been tried at Hull with great success. As the ship was not at sea, the reverse test of rolling the cabin with the ship was adopted by Mr. Bessemer's representatives, and the power of the apparatus to put the ponderous saloon in motion alternately in opposite directions with the necessary rapidity was fully established. The *Bessemer* is expected to leave Hull for the Thames in about a week's time, and shortly afterwards will proceed upon her service between Dover and Calais, under the auspices of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company, in the event of the officers of that company being in every respect satisfied with her.

STRAW AS A CONDUCTOR.

According to a French journal, straw possesses certain properties which give to it a positive value as a conductor of lightning. It had been observed that straw had the quality of discharging Leyden jars without spark or explosion, and some one in the neighborhood of Tarbes conceived the idea of constructing lightning conductors by fastening a wisp or rope of straw to a deal stick by means of brass wire, and capping the conductor with a copper point. It is asserted that the experiment has been tried on a large scale around Tarbes, eighteen communes having been provided with such straw conductors, only one being erected for every sixty arpents, or 750 acres, and that the whole region has thus been preserved from the effects, not only of lightning, but of hail also. The *Journal of the Society of Arts*, remarking upon the respectable source from whence this statement comes, and the extreme simplicity and inexpensiveness of the apparatus in question, says the plan is worthy of trial—that copper conductors are out of the question in a great majority of cases, but even the humblest person could set up a straw one.

WILL OF THE LATE MR. JOHN MITCHELL.

The will, dated July 21st, 1874, of Mr. John Mitchell, late of Coppins, Iverheath, Bucks, of 33, Old Bond-street, and of 10, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, who died on December 11th last, was proved on the 2nd inst., the personal estate being sworn under 70,000*l.* The testator bequeaths to him by the Duke of Wellington, formerly the property of the late Duke; and to the Princess of Wales the small marble bust of the Queen by Professor Boehm (the only one executed, as stated, by her Majesty's permission), as a humble acknowledgment of their Royal Highnesses' goodness to him. There are specific bequests of the testimonial presented to him at the St. James's Theatre, and of the articles given to him by King Louis Philippe, the Duke of Brunswick, the Emperor Napoleon III., Mr. George Peabody, the Neapolitan Ambassador, and Prince Demidoff to his son and two daughters; the snuffbox formerly belonging to Sir Henry Bishop he gives to Sir Julius Benedict. He gives numerous legacies to friends and relatives to purchase souvenirs of him, to his executors, to many of his late and present servants, and to all the persons in the employ of his partnership; to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 100*l.*; to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum (Old Kent-road), the Asylum for Idiots (Earlswood), and the Cottage Hospital (Iver) 50*l.* each; to the boys' and girls' schools, Iver, and the boys' and girls' schools for the district of Iverheath, 25*l.* each; and to his daughters, Mrs. Clara Parnell and Mrs. Emly Ellis, 5,000*l.* each. All the specific and pecuniary legacies are given free of duty. His real estate testator devises upon trust for sale, and the proceeds thereof and the residue of his personal estate he leaves to his son, George John Mitchell.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

On the 24th February the adjourned discussion on the "Mercantile Marine of Great Britain," a paper read by Captain Bedford Pim, M.P., was resumed at the Society of Arts. The chair was occupied by Captain Sir J. Heron Maxwell, and there was again a full attendance. The Chairman, in a few introductory remarks, said the subject they had met to discuss was a national one, and one on which the Government would be glad to receive suggestions from persons able to give them. He agreed with some of the speakers that the seamen in the Mercantile all they ought to be. After Mr. Hudson had spoken in favour of the continuation of the system of advance notes, Mr. Temple, one of the owners of the unfortunate *Cospatrick*, commented upon the recent inquiry by the Board of Trade into the loss of that vessel, and rather complained of the mode in which the inquiry was conducted. Mr. Frederick Wood, shipping master, thought the present laws were sufficient to punish unscrupulous shipowners, of whom there were not many. Instead of seamen being ill fed and illused, their condition was one of gradual improvement. As regarded their pay and provisions, Mr. Norwood had stated what was the fact, namely, that they were superior to the pay and provisions of most working men. This was not due to trades unionism or protection societies, but to the large increase of British shipping and consequent greater demand for seamen. Last year he himself shipped 7,169 crews—not men but crews—and had had only one complaint. He thought the hon. member for Gravesend, as a lawgiver, instead of stirring up strife (which he considered his paper was calculated to do), might devote himself in some better way to improving the condition of seamen. Mr. Bicknell spoke in favour of a higher education for commanders of merchant vessels. The Rev. Mr. Scaife, who spoke from a close acquaintance with seamen leaving the port of London during the past ten years, strongly advocated the establishment of training vessels for the Merchant Navy. He also thought boarding-house keepers and runners should be licensed. The discussion was continued by Mr. Biddell and Mr. Graves, the latter of whom, speaking from a practical knowledge of the sea from his boyhood, warmly urged, in a humorous speech, the better education of seamen and officers. The meeting was then adjourned.

THE LIBERALS OF THE CITY OF LONDON AND MR. GLADSTONE.

On the 24th February, a meeting, convened under the auspices of the City of London Liberal Registration Association, was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. Mr. Alderman William Lawrence presided, and stated that the meeting had been chiefly convened for the purpose of expressing their sense of the deep debt of gratitude which the Liberal cause in the City of London and throughout the country owed to the exertions of the late Prime Minister (Mr. Gladstone), and to present to him some tribute or acknowledgment of their appreciation of his great and valuable services. Mr. James Spicer then stated that, in order to carry out the object of the meeting, he had the greatest pleasure in proposing the following resolution:—"That this meeting of the Liberal electors of the City of London desire to add its tribute to the earnest expression of gratitude which the eminent services of the Right Hon. W. E. G

TRAVELLING IN SPAIN.

We left Saragossa in the morning, and were surprised to see the masons at work at every station, rearing walls with loopholes and earth works, so as to convert them into so many isolated little citadels, the peasantry of the neighbourhood and the soldiers quartered there lending a hand to speed the work. Even before the walls are up provision is made to repulse a sudden attack by palisades or stout boardings, behind which the chimney, yet solid masonry is being reared. At every station, as we went in, the troops were called out and mustered up along the platform. The whole railway line was in a state of siege, yet it were difficult to say whether all that display of force was calculated rather to dispel or to increase the traveller's apprehensions.

"Who would travel for pleasure in Spain in these moments?" is the general remark with which people greet one another wherever they meet. A tall and portly woman, bordering on middle age, had nearly the whole conversation to herself; for a Spanish woman, when she talks at all, talks for twenty. She was a large woman, and looked all the larger for the ample folds of the drapery in which she was swathed, for the night was bitterly cold, the chimney grate was black and empty, and chilling draughts of air came in at the open doors. Where the lady came from or to what goal she was bound I did not distinctly make out, but this I understood, that she was, in the morning at 6, to leave by the train to Navarre, and, crossing the Rioja at Logroño, to reach the Northern line at Miranda. It is the route King Alfonso has just travelled over, as he left Pamplona and Tafalla on his way back to Madrid. Our lady friend was all full of the terrors and horrors of the route, of the boldness of the Carlists, who, we were told, had fired at the Royal train as the King passed near Haro, the King himself picking up the bullet, which had fallen at his feet, and declaring that he would treasure it up "as a keepsake and precious gift." Still, the lady was not to be daunted. She had no fear for herself, not she; she had an infallible talisman enabling her to travel safely; she had only to disguise herself as a poor woman. She would take a third class ticket. What can either Carlists or bandits have to say to third-class travellers? They know that a real or two, or a few cuartos are all that a poor man or woman of that sort may have in his or her pocket. It is of little use to pry into their bundles or search their persons, and they are passed over with little ceremony; all the delicate attentions of the robbers being reserved for hand bags and courier bags, writing desks and bandboxes, where first and second class passengers secrete their doubloons, and, warming up as she spoke, she added, "I defy you to know me to-morrow morning when you see me in the omnibus on the way to the station. I shall have a tattered cotton dress on, and a market woman's red woollen handkerchief tied round my face. I promise you you would not value me and all my wardrobe at six coppers, and, do you know, the Carlists never fire at the third-class carriages."

The talk became more earnest when the lady retired, and the men were left to their cigars. One of the smokers, apparently a commercial traveller, gave us his experience of what a man feels when sitting in a train at which the Carlists fire. "We were just emerging from a tunnel near Albama a month ago," he said, "when some people in ambush at the tunnel entrance let fly a volley at our train. We were three of us, all Catalans, at one end of the carriage chatting and jesting, as is the custom of our people. In the corner on the other side, by himself, sat a tall gentleman, fair and well dressed, a German to all appearance—a German or an Englishman—reading. As the bullets whizzed past we all threw ourselves flat on our faces, as all are advised to do, and squatted down for a few minutes till the train went through the cutting and slackened speed as it neared the station. We then fetched ourselves up, rubbed the dust off our knees, and made fun of the fright we had been in. Only one of the company, the strange gentleman, never rose. We lifted him up. A bullet had gone through his head at the temples. He was stone dead, and had uttered no groan, or the noise of the train had not allowed us to hear it. We left the body at the station, and were off again in two minutes."

Tales of this nature were not likely to enliven us. This war, every one said, is making life in Spain unendurable. The country is being everywhere abandoned; the people crowd together in the towns; house rent is rising; consumption increases in proportion as production diminishes, and the want of free and safe communications enhances the price of articles even of the first necessity. Had not the harvest been what it was, how could the famished people have gone through the long months of this severe winter? And yet it is difficult for a careless observer to perceive more than ordinary outward signs of distress. With all her financial difficulties Spain has never yet resorted to the desperate measure of a forced paper currency, and the country is still flowing with gold and silver. The people in the large towns apparently only live to enjoy life; the *cafés*, the theatres, all places of public entertainment are crowded. There is evident improvement in the cookery, in the wines, in household furniture, and the comforts, the luxuries, and pleasures of existence seem to be within reach of classes of persons which only a few years ago were debarred from their enjoyment. But, it may be said, we only see what Spain is in spite of the civil war, who can say what she would be were it not for that?

Our journey from Saragossa was slow, though, thanks to the margin that is left to the driver in his 13 hours' progress, we made up for lost time towards the end, and were not more than half-an-hour behind the mark when we reached the capital, soon after 8 in the evening. There is only one through passenger train along the line in the 24 hours, but we had to wait at several stations to allow trains laden with troops to pass. The whole country is in arms, the concentration of the King's forces in the North for the relief of Pamplona and the attack on Estella having left large unprotected districts a prey to the Carlists, and to the fear of the Carlists. There is no more desperate task than a chase of these Carlist brigands through such a rugged, bleak, and desolate country as Spain is, a chase over dreary plains interacted by trackless mountain ridges, the clefts, gullies, and caverns of which seem intended by Nature for a perpetual game of hide-and-seek. They told us at the Medina Celi Station that a large Carlist force was at only half a league distance from the place; and further on, when we had passed Alcuneza, we actually saw a Carlist band, about 400 men strong, marching steadily across country, in a direction nearly parallel with the railway line. They were barely 500 yards from us, and the bullets from their rifles could easily have reached the train; but they took no notice of us and went their way, having probably something else to think of, as they were no sooner out of sight than a squadron of the King's Horse followed on the same track, probably in quest of them.

But whether in war or peace, under the apprehension of danger or in the fullest security, slow traveling will in all probability be long the order of the day in Spain. It has happened to me often to find the ticket office still closed at the time officially appointed for the starting of the train. Of the loitering at every petty station there is no end. The great point for the guard is to have his passengers shut up in the carriages and the signal for departure given. That being done, he takes his leisure, and has his chat and paper cigar with the stationmaster. There is not one clock that keeps decent time along the whole line, and apparently no rule to compel the guard to look at his own watch, if he has one.

What is most surprising and most provoking is the temper of the Spaniards when travelling under such trying circumstances. They allow themselves to be penned up like sheep, and sit with calm dignity wrapt in their cloaks, with their noses up in the air, and their feet on the opposite seat, enjoying the ineffable and never-too-dearly-bought blessing and privilege of doing nothing. You never see them reading, and there is nothing to delight the eye or claim the attention in the bleak landscape through which the train is lingering. The stations are dirty, offensive holes, with never a flower, a shrub, or a bird to give evidence of domestic habits or civilized tastes. Neither is there much talking among the passengers, or you may set them down as Catalans. Your Castilian or Aragonese never over-exerts himself in conversation. He sits in his place and waits, and allows nothing to disturb the repose which to one of his half-Oriental blood is the quintessence of earthly enjoyment. He cannot understand or sympathize with the impatience that makes you so fretful and fidgetty. Your perpetual questions, "What are they doing?" "What are we waiting for?" evidently worry and annoy him. He either never answers, or, if his good breeding forbids his keeping absolute silence, he meets your question with his universal "*Quien sabe?*" It is all the same to him. What he may have to do at his journey's end he knows not, neither does he care. What is satisfactory to him is that in the train, at all events, he is doing nothing—the easiest, the safest, the pleasantest employment for him. He takes his blessing while it lasts and is thankful. He is not addicted to dozing, and is moderate in his food and drink at the buffet, though he manages to get as much for his 12 reals' breakfast as the bell ringing for "*Señores viajeros al tren*" will allow him. But that business being settled, he resumes his seat, at peace with gods and men. There he sits patient, calm, vacant, ruminant. Let the train be ever so slow it can never give him too much for his money.—*Times' correspondent.*

AN UNFORTUNATE SHEPHERD'S HALLUCINATION.

Sheep without a shepherd are hardly so much an object for commiseration as a shepherd without his sheep, and a melancholy story is related by the *Journal de Smyrne* of a shepherd of Sevdikeny who lately lost a flock of 800 sheep, forming the sum total of his earthly possessions, by an epidemic that has been making tremendous havoc in the district among all animals indiscriminately, including even jackals, foxes, and hyenas. This unfortunate shepherd, whose brain has been affected by his troubles, goes forth every morning at the accustomed hour with what he now regards as his flock tied up in a wallet. The wallet contains 800 smooth pebbles. The shepherd takes these supposed sheep to the greenest pastures in the neighbourhood, tends them till the evening, when he retires to some sheltered spot and counts his flock. The shepherd is evidently out of his mind; but it is a question whether it would not be a cruel kindness to restore him to sanity. He is probably as happy with his pebbles as he would be with his sheep; and as the pebbles are not perishable articles, his happiness ought to be permanent. In some respects he seems admirably adapted for political life.

A SENSATIONAL FRENCH PLAY.

A curious play would seem to be the last sensation at the Gymnase, Paris. The household in which the action of "Mdlle. Duparc" takes place contains these promising elements, a scoundrelly husband, a sick child, a weak wife, and a pretty governess. As a reward for the nursing of the sick child by the pretty governess, the father falls in love with her. The *Countess*, his wife, remonstrates with the governess so soon as she hears of the projected elopement; "My husband loved me with feelings which afforded stronger guarantees for stability than those which influence his passion for you, and you will be flung away after he has satiated his fancy as contemptuously as he would throw me away now." Thus speaks the outraged wife—she would not for the world be an obstacle in the way of her husband's guilty passion. Rather would she throw herself from the window and thus get out of the way; but when she tries to do so, *Mdlle. Duparc* seizes her and prevents her from accomplishing her self-denying purpose. The incident, judged by our English idea of motives, is little short of ridiculous, but so good is the acting of Mdlle. Tallendière as the governess, and Blanche Pierson as the deeply-wronged *Countess*, and, above all, so intense is the situation, that the absurdity sends a thrill of interested horror through the audience.—*Figaro.*

FACTS OF THE LAST CENSUS.

At the third ordinary meeting of the present session of the Manchester Statistical Society, at the Memorial Hall, Albert-square, Mr. R. Bailey Walker read a paper on "The facts of the census (vol. 3)." Mr. John Watts presided. Mr. Walker pointed out as the first anomaly of the census the inequality of the sexes, the females outnumbering the males of the whole population of England by upwards of half a million. Leaving out of question the population under 25 years of age, it was found, he said, that the total number of males exceeded that of females. This implied a very extensive and insane emigration of able-bodied males and a tremendous mortality among females, and largely among married females. This disproportion of sexes was also very similar in the rural districts, though under 20 years of age the numbers were almost generally pretty equal. Of the entire population of 15 years of age and upwards, 54 per cent were living in marriage; but while there were 409,000 widowers, there were 873,000 widows, and for one bachelor who married a widow there were two widowers who married spinsters. Where England had one inhabitant of 90 years and upwards, Wales had three, while the number of centenarians in England and Wales had been steadily decreasing for the past 40 years in spite of the much larger population. The south-western counties of England were twice as conservative of aged life as the metropolis, and Wales was three times that of Yorkshire, while Lancashire and Cheshire were at the foot of the list. That was, in his opinion, hardly the time for an outcry against the inquiry into the cause of death, but he might say that he considered a public prosecutor was wanted in England. More coroners, rather than fewer, seem also to be wanted, and probably the public welfare would be more promoted, and it would be more worthy the intelligence of such a city as Manchester, if attention were directed to strengthening the national safeguards for the preservation of human life, and for making the system of inquiry more complete, than by the thoughtless weakening of such safeguards by petty quibbles as to their cost. In the course of an interesting discussion which followed the reading of the paper, Mr. J. A. Bremner said that, as a poor-law guardian, he was convinced that the poor-laws would never be administered as they ought to be as long as the system of outdoor relief existed. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Walker for his paper.

The *Times* understands that a meeting has been held at Eversley, at which it has been determined, as a memorial to the late Rector, Canon Kingsley, to enlarge and improve the parish church, so long the scene of his ministrations, and to erect a chapel in the outlying hamlet of Bramshill, where Mr. Kingsley has for some years held a service in a small schoolroom.

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Bank, sight 72½
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SALES ON APRIL 12TH, 1875.

As reported by Chinese.

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White Sugar, 115 bags, at $5.92, by Kwong-fook-wo to local trader.
Shellfish, 40 bags, at $18.50, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.
Fungus, 10 bags, at $25.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.
Japan Wax, 100 cases, at $12.50, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.
Shellfish, 10 cases, at $31.50, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.
Vermicelli, 20 bags, at $7.60, by Hing-tai to travelling trader.
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Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Alaska (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
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SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Pera (str.)	Methven		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at noon.
Do. BRISBANE, &c.	Brisbane (str.)	Balfour	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 26th inst., at noon.
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THE British Steamer
"ÆGEAN,"
shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*
tf 556 Hongkong, 12th April, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship
"NESTOR,"
will be despatched on or about the 19th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
562 Hongkong, 12th April, 1875.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"GWALIOR"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1875. [523

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALACCA"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1875. [524

FOR COOKTOWN, NEWCASTLE, AND (*If sufficient inducement*) SYDNEY.

THE British Steamer
"JAPAN,"
1,865 Tons, Captain De Smidt, will load here for the above Ports, and will be despatched on or about 10th April.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 497 Hongkong, 29th March, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 British Ship
"ATLANTIC,"
Captain G. O. Mellin, will load for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 433 Hongkong, 17th March, 1875.

FOR LONDON.

THE *A* 1 British Bark
"WITCH,"
Captain Murry, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 415 Hongkong, 13th March, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Ship
"MOUNT WASHINGTON,"
T. B. Perkins, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 371 Hongkong, 6th March, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Ship
"ELLEN MUNROE,"
1,386 Tons Register, T. W. Norcross, Commander, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 388 Hongkong, 9th March, 1875.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE *A* 1 American Ship
"ENDEAVOUR,"
960 Tons Register. Apply to
PURDON & Co.
557 Hongkong, 12th April, 1875.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*PERA*," Captain METHVEN, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 14th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Routes is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*ALASKA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 1st, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*PEI-HO*," Commandant MELIZAN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, AND CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 21st April, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 385

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,
1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

HOY LEE,
DEALER IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
MATTING, RATTAN CHAIRS, &c.,
112, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The

Extracts.

ANDROMACHE'S LAMENT ON THE DEATH OF HECTOR.

"My husband, thou art gone in pride of youth,
And in thine house that left me desolate;
Thy child an infant still, thy child and mine,
Unhappy parents both! nor dare I hope
That he may reach the ripeness of his youth;
For ere that day shall Troy in ruin fall,
Since thou art gone, her guardian! thou whose arm
Defended her, her wives, and helpless babes!
They now shall shortly o'er the sea be borne,
And with them I shall go; thou too, my child,
Must follow me, to servile labour doom'd,
The suffering victim of a tyrant lord;
Unless perchance some angry Greek may seize
And dash thee from the tow'r,—a woeful death!
Whose brother, or whose father, or whose son
By Hector hath been slain; for many a Greek
By Hector's hand hath bit the bloody dust;
Not light in battle was thy father's hand!
Therefore for him the gen'ral city mourns;
Thou to thy parents bitter grief has caus'd,
Hector! but bitt'rest grief of all hast left
To me! for not to me was giv'n to clasp
The hand extended from thy dying bed,
Nor words of wisdom catch, which night and day,
With tears I might have treasured in my heart."

—*Story of the Trojan War.*

"PUT IT DOWN TO MUSTER RICHARDSON."

"On one occasion Richardson, the showman, with his portable theatre, was at St. Albans, when a fire occurred in the town, and many small houses were destroyed, the poor tenants of which by that means lost all their furniture, and almost everything they possessed. A subscription was opened for their relief, and a public meeting was held to promote the benevolent purpose. Richardson attended; and when the Mayor, who presided, had read a list of donations, varying in amount from five shillings to twice as many pounds, he advanced to the table, and presented a Bank of England note for a hundred pounds. 'To whom is the fund indebted for this munificent donation?' inquired the astonished Mayor. 'Put it down to Muster Richardson, the showman,' replied the donor, who then walked quietly from the room. He often paid the ground-rent of the poorer proprietors of travelling shows, booths, and stalls, whose receipts, owing to bad weather, had not enabled them to pay the claims of the owner of the field, and who, but for Richardson's kindness, would have been obliged to remain on the ground, losing the chance of making money elsewhere until they could raise the required sum."—*From "The Old Showman," by T. Frost.*

THE HEAD OF THE TABLE.

In Queen Elizabeth's time the fashion came into vogue of placing the principal joints and pieces of meats at the head of the table, above the salt, in order that the chief guests might regale their eyes with the promise of good cheer before them, and also be conveniently served to the choicest cuts. This custom involved the necessity of carving the meats after they had reached the table; therefore the ladies were invited to sit at the head of the board, that they might perform the services which had before been delegated to the professional carver. It was thus from no desire to compliment the fair sex that woman in the beginning, promoted to the most honorable place at the table. It was for the selfish convenience of her lord, and not for her own dignity, that the position was accorded to her, and as, in medieval society, she ministered to her guests by preparing dishes for their enjoyment, often bearing them to the table herself, so she now, in the capacity of carver, continued in the rank of a servitor. But, with the tact which is her distinguishing characteristic, she has gradually converted the carver's stool into a throne of state, and assumed the right to preside over the company through an office which originally authorized her only to help them to food.

SHAKSPEARE'S INNER AND OUTER WORLD.

When Shakspeare had become a prosperous country gentleman he did not endeavour to cut himself loose from his past life which had served him, and the associates who had been his friends and helpers; the Stratford gentleman who might write himself Armigero "in any bill, warrant, quittance, or obligation," was not so enamoured of this distinction as to be ashamed of the days when he lived by public means; he remembers in his will among the rural esquires and gentry, "My Fellowes, John Hemynges, Richard Burbage, and Henry Cundell." Thus all through his life we observe in Shakspeare a sufficient recognition of external fact, external claims, and obligations. Hence worldly prosperity could not be a matter which would ever seem unimportant to Shakspeare. In 1604, when he was a wealthy man, William Shakspeare brought an action against Philip Rogers, in the Court of Stratford, for £1 15s. 10d., being the price of malt sold and delivered to him at different times. The incident is characteristic. Shakspeare evidently could estimate the precise value for this temporal life (though possibly not for eternity) of £1 15s. 10d.; and in addition to this he bore down with unfaltering insistance on the positive fact that the right place out of all the universe for the said £1 15s. 10d. to occupy lay in the pocket of William Shakspeare. Practical, positive, and alive to material interests, Shakspeare unquestionably was. But there is another side to his character. About the same time that he brought his action against Philip Rogers for the price of malt the poet was engaged upon his "Othello" and his "Lear." Is it conceivable that Shakspeare thought more of his pounds than of his plays? Strongly as he felt the fact about the little sum of money which he ought to recover, is it not beyond possibility of doubt that his whole nature was immeasurably more kindled, aroused, and swayed by the vision of Lear upon the heath, of Othello taken in the snake-like folds of Iago's cunning, and by the inscrutable mysteries respecting human life which these suggested? It is highly important to fix our attention on what is positive, practical, and finite in Shakspeare's art as well as in Shakspeare's life. But if the poet was of his own age, he was also "for all time." He does not merely endeavour to compass and comprehend the knowable; he broods with a passionate intensity over that which cannot be known. And again, he not only studies self-control; he could depict, and we cannot doubt that he knew by personal experience absolute abandonment and self-surrender. The infinite of meditation, the infinite of passion, both these lay within the range of Shakspeare's experience and Shakspeare's art. He does not, indeed come forward with explanations of the mysteries of existence; perhaps because he felt more than other men their mysteriousness. Many of us seem to think it the all-essential thing to be provided with answers to the difficult questions which the world propounds, no matter how little the answers be to these great questions. Shakspeare seems to have considered it more important to put the questions greatly, to feel the supreme problems. Thus Shakspeare, like nature and like the vision of human life itself, if he does not furnish us with a doctrine, has the power to free, arouse, dilate. Again and again we fall back into our little creed or our little theory. Shakspeare delivers us; under his influence we come anew into the presence of stupendous mysteries, and, instead of our little piece of comfort, and support, and contentment, we receive the gift of solemn awe, and how the head in reverential silence.—*Shakspeare: His Mind and Art.*

POLAR CURRENTS—INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

A curious geographical problem is suggested by the appearance at the mouth of the Seine, near Havre, in the course of the present month, of one of the hermetically-sealed bottles in wooden cases which were thrown overboard during Prince Napoleon's North-Polar Expedition in 1860. Wooden-covered bottles of this kind were thrown into the sea daily in the month of June of that year from the Prince's ship, in the expectation that the course taken by them would lead to the elucidation of the direction of the greater oceanic currents, but during the fourteen and a half years that have intervened since then none of these bottles have been seen till the present one was washed ashore. Its appearance at the mouth of the Seine seems to indicate that a polar current must be borne into the German Ocean, and must be carried thence through the Channel to the western coasts of France.—*Academy.*

A GIANT OAK AT WELBECK.

The old Greendale Oak tree here is perhaps one of the oldest trees in Britain, and the only thing known concerning its history is, that it was an aged tree at the time of the Conquest. At the present time it girths nearly fifty feet in circumference above the carriage road cut through its immense bole, or about 11 feet from the ground. On one side of its giant trunk the timber and bark have long since been dead, and this side has to be supported by means of strong pieces of timber fixed in the ground and placed underneath the strongest branches. On the other side it is still alive, the main branches being about 60 feet high, and in favourable seasons acorns are still produced on them. These acorns are not so large as on younger oaks, but grow quite as well, and the young trees raised from them are quite as healthy as any in the young plantations here. The plantations in which the trees have been raised from this patriarchal oak are all marked with iron plates, and the date of the year in which they were planted is stamped on them. For the last thirty years I have been in the habit of picking up a few acorns of this tree, and raising young oaks from them to give away to people anxious to plant them, on purpose to say that they were from seeds of the Greendale Oak. Experience leads me to agree with Mr. Fish (p. 103), "that varieties cannot be said to die out from sheer lack of vital force, or old age."—*The Garden.*

THE CUSTOMS OF TIME.

Helena had finished preparing the coffee, and she brought her father his large cup, with the inscription, "dem lieben Vater," traced in wreaths of roses. The old gentleman took a small sip, and his countenance assumed an expression of great satisfaction at the result of his daughter's skill. "I must beg for a little water in my cup," said the candidate in a quiet persuasive voice, "I cannot take strong coffee." "Just like the present generation! how fond they are of water!" cried the pastor testily: "coffee must be strong if it is to rejoice your heart and to do you good. Water is certainly a good gift of God, but it has its proper place; now they pour it even into noble wine; and this is why we hear so many watery words. I hope, my dear Hermann, your sermon next Sunday will not be diluted with water; for our peasants here are accustomed to the strong unembellished Word, which, as our great Reformer said, 'should resound to the alarm of the hypocrite and the joy of the righteous.'" Helena had in the meantime prepared her father's large meerschaum pipe, cutting up the rolled tobacco with which she filled it on a metal plate, and bringing it to him with a lighted match. "Of course you do not dream of smoking the time-honoured pipe?" said the pastor to his nephew, looking with great content at his own well-coloured bowl, the companion of several years, and watching the first clouds of smoke at they rose in the air, "but there are some excellent cigars, which the president brought from Hamburg." "Thank you," said the candidate, declining, "I do not smoke at all." "Not at all?" cried the astonished pastor; "really that surpasses the water! Well," he continued, rather severely, "every time has its own customs, and I don't think they improve."—"*For Sceptre and Crown.*"

AFFECTATION IN POETRY.

The desire to influence the mind of man will inevitably urge poets to break through the flimsy barriers which metre sets up between them and the hearts of men. The anxiety to be truthful, and genuine, and telling will overcome the desire of prettiness and the spurious love of beauty which alone support metre. It is idle to deny the fact that poetry as at present written is highly artificial, and is felt to be so by everybody to a greater or less extent. How many ardent intellectual men of middle life have we known who have been deterred from the study of our great modern poets by the unnatural form in which they expressed their thoughts! Every day we meet clever men who say they do not care for poetry. They feel that if a thought is true, if a passion or a sentiment is genuine and sufficiently strong to impel the poet to speak it, he, if an honest and unaffected man, will express his thought or pour forth his feelings as nature prompts him, and not in the involutions and distortions of rhyme and metre. Metre is the great stumbling-block which in the present day prevents the world from drawing near to its poets. That is the cracked and twisted trumpet through which the voice of the poet comes, quavering and ineffective, upon the ears of mankind, whose hearts would leap up to hear in unadulterated accents the words of simplicity and truth. When literary men believe in the importance and dignity of their labour they will despise such wretched artifices. When their brethren of the Holy Land came before a king and said "I have a message from God unto thee," they walked into his presence like men and prophets, not like that craven and conceited monarch who came before Samuel walking delicately. As they lived and spoke so they wrote, and their words penetrate like sharp arrows into the inmost recesses of the human heart, barbed spikes of thought and passion that the hand of Time can never tear from the bosom of the world. The evils of artifice and affectation do not end in themselves, nor can they be confined to those particular modes of affectation in which they originated. They spread and wander over the whole soul. Even in the conduct of men and women we observe the pernicious effect of a mannerism. I believe that all our modern poetic literature has been more or less tainted with affectation, and I attribute it to a great extent to the fact that its forward form is artificial. There is in a great deal of the spirit of "Go to, let us compose a poem," a great deal of sluggish stateliness, a want of ease, naturalness, and sincerity. A recurrence to Nature and plainness of speech on the part of those who are our teachers and guides is imperatively called for. If poetry and the poets do not make us better men, I know not what right it and they have to exist. If the object of the poet is to improve and exalt, surely he should address us in the most natural and straightforward manner. And as to harmony and numbers, of this I am sure, that great music flows naturally out of great thoughts, and is inseparable from exalted passion. This, too, I will say, that music is an accident, and by no means the soul of high thought and feeling, and of what we term poetry. The soul of the poet walks on wild ways regardless of all things, driven of winds of which she knows not whence they come and whither they go; and wherever her path may be, there melody and divine numbers are too.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

A BEGGARS' OPERA.

She was nine years old, the governess informed me, in reply to a question, and she was little for her age; but when ten-time came she was quite motherly is helping to look after the younger children, and was most unselfish in giving way to others. In preparing for the return journey she showed the same spirit, "making room" for others time after time, until in the end she found herself squeezed in a corner of the van in a most uncomfortable fashion. Seeing this, I lifted her out of that vehicle and took her beside myself on the driver's seat of another van. She was quite tired out, and nestling close to my side, she fell fast asleep. The season was far enough advanced for the evenings to be slightly chilly; and, seeing that she had fallen asleep, the driver good-naturedly brought a rug out of his box and put it over her. I knew this driver as a "hand" of the gentleman who had lent the van, knew that he was a decent labouring man, living in the neighbourhood, and, noticing the fatherly tenderness with which he "tucked" the wrapper round Fairy, I asked him—"Do you know her?" "Well, like most others living in our neighbourhood, I know her in a general way." "What are her people?" was my next question. "Well, there's only two on 'em as I know of," he answered, "her father as she lives with and her grandmother—Mother Dreadful as they call her—as I expect would like Fairy to live with her, though it would be a bad job for her if she did." "Is the old woman a bad one, then?" "And no mistake!" answered the driver, "she ain't called Mother Dreadful for nothink. I should say she was a bad un! If there's ever a worse I should just like to see 'em, or rather I shouldn't like to see 'em. She must have missed her turn when hearts was a given out. I never raised a finger agen a woman in my life, and I wouldn't, and in a general way I would be for knocking down anyone as I saw doing it; but for all that I think a good dose of this"—shaking his whip—"is what would suit Mother Dreadful's complaint, and when I think of her I almost feel as if I could give it her." "What is she?" I asked. "She calls herself a minder," was the answer. "A minder!" I echoed. "What's that?" "Well, a real minder," he replied, "is a woman as takes charge of childern for the day while their mothers are out at work; but the minding is only a blind with Dreadful; her place is a regular young beggars' opera." Again I was rather at a loss as to my companion's exact meaning. "A beggars' opera?" I said. "Yes; trains young beggars," exclaimed the driver; "mostly singing ones, though she has all sorts. Bless you, sir, people would hardly believe there could be such things if they didn't see 'em with their own eyes as I've done. Why I've seen her with a dozen children round her, teaching 'em to sing their beggin' songs, just as you might be teaching a class in school their 'ymns. That wouldn't matter so much; it's the way as she knocks the poor little creatures about, and starves 'em; that's the black thing agen her."—"*The Great Army.*" *By the Riverside Visitor.*

AN EASTERN WEDDING TROUSSEAU.

I have recently had the pleasure of inspecting a portion of a very remarkable wardrobe, the trousseau of the eldest daughter of the Turkish Grand Vizier (says a lady, writing from Paris). It appears that the daughters of Eastern princes and nobles are now far advanced on the road to emancipation and civilisation. The daughters of the Khedive of Egypt, for instance, are, I am told, very accomplished young ladies, speaking several languages, and particularly French, with great elegance and fluency, and their papa recently ordered for them a number of superb dresses from the celebrated Maison Lafevrière, which is second to no other dressmaking establishment in Paris, save that of Worth. The young Turkish ladies, also, are beginning, I hear, to drive out in open carriages, and have thrown aside the heavy shrouding yashmak in favour of the slightest possible shield in the shape of fashionable veils of white tulle. The Turkish bride in question is only fifteen years of age. For the wedding-day three dresses have been prepared. The one which she is to wear during the ceremony is of the richest crimson velvet. It is made with an immensely long train, over which falls a broad sash of crimson satin, the ends decorated, with a pattern in stamped velvet, stitched down and cut out so as to show the satin underneath, and bordered with point applique lace. Coquilles of the satin and lace run up the sides of the front breadth. Over this is to be worn a half-fitting long sleeveless jacket of the embroidered and cut-out velvet over satin, the work upon which must have been something terrific to execute. This jacket is bordered all round with point applique lace. The second wedding-dress is of white silk, the long skirt terminating behind in three wide flounces, and covered in front with a tablier of white silk, cut out in a lattice pattern, the material of which disappears wholly under a close-set embroidery of white jet beads. This tablier is edged all round with a narrow blonde lace. Just below the corsage behind is a fan-shaped arrangement of beaded silk to match the tablier, and differing but little in shape and size from a fashionable tournure. The corsage is made high in the neck, cut surplice in front, and with half-tight sleeves, which are trimmed with bands of the beaded silk lattice-work running up the back of the arm. The tablier and its appendages are to be transferred to the third dress, which is composed of blue silk in three shades. At the back the skirt terminates with three wide flounces, the lowest one of the darkest shade of blue, the second the next lightest, and the top one of the palest shade. The two last dresses are decidedly European in style, while the first, in its massive and elaborate richness, was as strikingly Oriental. A dress for indoor wear was made of watered silk in white stripes of scarlet and grey. The jacket was loose, and under it was worn a close fitting vest and tunic of white *crêpe de Chine*, embroidered with flowers on white floss silk, and edged with wide white silk fringe. A superb jacket for outdoor wear was composed of pale blue silk, lined throughout with yellow satin; it was embroidered all over with flowers in shaded yellow floss silk, and was bordered all round with a band of pale yellow silk, cut in waves around the upper edge and held down by a broad silk braid. The sleeves of this jacket were of white tulle, embroidered with yellow floss-silk flowers like those on the garment itself, and were edged with a hand of yellow silk. These sleeves are intended to display the wearer's arms, no underwaist being worn with the jacket. Another outdoor garment was of violet and gold embroidery on a groundwork of white satin, which disappeared almost entirely under the needlework. For one of the youngest daughters of the Sultan, a child three years of age, there had been prepared a gorgeous toilet, consisting of a short gored dress of poppy-coloured velvet, worked up the front with an elaborate embroidery in pale gold-coloured silk and gold thread. This garment was to be worn over a short flounced skirt of rich poppy-coloured silk, and it had silk sleeves matching the underskirt. The costume was to be completed by a cap of red velvet, embroidered to match the dress.—*Pictorial World.*

"Elizabeth," said a devoted young swain, "when you wear your hair hanging down your back, it reminds me of a State during high water." "How so?" she queried. "Because," he replied, "it is flowing Maine." Another chap now revels among the tresses that were likened to a mine.

Insurances.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT-INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 28th July, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 71 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 12th April, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24, per 400lbs,		$92.00 a $112.00
" 28 a 32 "	"	110.00 a 118.00
" 36 a 42 "	"	118.00 a 133.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs.	per piece	$1.80 a 1.95
" 8 lbs	"	2.00 a 2.03
" 8½ lbs	"	2.15 a 2.50
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 64 a 60 reed.	"	$1.65 a 2.20
" 64 a 66 "	"	2.50 a 2.55
" 68 a 60 "	"	2.35 a 3.50
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.40 a 2.45
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.35 a 2.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.70 a 2.75
" 40 "	"	3.70 a 3.80
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32in. 7 lbs,		1.65 a 2.10
" " 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs,	"	$2.15 a $2.80
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS,	"	3.00 a 3.65
DYED BROCADES Do.	"	3.70 a 3.95
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.70 a 5.80
CHINTZ,	"	1.80 a 1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue,	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.60 a 0.64
" Red,	"	0.70 a 0.75
VELVETS, Black, 28 inch,	per yard	0.18 a 0.19
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.18 a 0.19
VELVETEENS, Black,	"	0.24 a 0.25

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES,	per yard	0.78 a 0.79
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet,	per piece	9.40 a 9.50
" " Assorted,	"	9.00 a 9.05
" *HH* Scarlet,	"	9.30 a 9.40
" " Assorted,	"	9.00 a 9.05
CAMLETS, SSS,	"	16.50 a 17.00
" SS,	"	18.00 a 18.50
" S,	"	19.00 a 19.20
" *BBB*,	"	20.00 a 20.50
LACTINGS, *DD*,	"	15.00 a 15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod,	per picul	$3.30 a 3.50
" Hoop,	"	3.95 a 4.30
" Bar,	"	3.10 a 3.15
" Wire,	"	3.10 a 3.25
LEAD,	"	6.80 a 7.80
STEEL, English,	per lub.	5.50 a 5.60
" Swedish,	"	5.50 a 5.65
TIN, Malacca,	per picul	23.50 a 21.20
TIN PLATES,	per box	7.75 a 8.10
SHEATHING METAL,	per picul	24.50 a 28.00
QUICKSILVER, English,	"	140.00 a —
" American	"	142.50 a —
SPELTER,	"	7.25 a 7.50

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai,	per picul	14.00 a 14.50
" Ningpo,	"	14.50 a 15.00
" Tientsin,	"	15.00 a 15.50
" Tungchow,	"	14.50 a 15.00
" Bengal,	"	15.00 a 15.50
ALUM,	"	1.30 a 1.65
SHUMSHUMS, white,	"	4.20 a 4.30
" Black,	"	3.30 a 3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1,	"	2.40 a 2.50
" " 2,	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white,	"	1.85 a 1.90
" " mill cleaned,	"	1.70 a 1.75
" Manila,	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore,	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Saigon,	"	1.50 a 1.65
" Arracan,	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon,	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE,	"	5.75 a 6.20
COALS, ANCLAR,	per ton,	
" English steam,	"	13.00 a 14.00
" Sydney,	"	10.50 a —
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	3.20 a 3.30
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits,	per pol.	5.50 a 6.00
" Banjar,	"	4.50 a 4.50
PEPPER White,	"	17.00 a 17.50
" Black,	"	9.75 a 10.50
BETEL NUT,	"	1.85 a 2.70
SANDAL WOOD Malabar,	"	3.80 a 4.10
" South Seas,	"	15.00 a 16.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila,	"	1.50 a 2.00
" Siam,	"	2.50 a 2.75
FLOUR, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.		5.75 a 7.80
" " of 100 lbs.	"	2.50 a 2.60
" California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.10 a 1.20
WHEAT, Tientsin,	per pol.	1.30 a 1.95
" California,	"	2.35 a 2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.70 a 7.15
" " Dk. Brown,	"	3.50 a 3.50
" West Coast, Dk. Brown,	"	3.20 a 3.30
" Manila, Dry White,	"	4.20 a 4.30
" Candy,	"	9.10 a 9.15
CAMPHOR, packed,	"	14.25 a 14.50
PEAS, White,	"	1.00 a 2.05
" Green,	"	2.60 a 2.75
" Black,	"	1.75 a 1.90
" Yellow,	"	1.85 a 1.98
MUSHROOMS,	"	57.00 a 62.00
SEAWEED, Green,	"	1.80 a 2.50
" Cut,	"	3.50 a 3.75
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large,	"	11.00 a 13.00
" " " middle,	"	7.75 a 8.20
" " " small	"	5.30 a 5.55
VERMICELLI, Tientsin,	"	6.50 a 7.00
BêCHE-MER, Japan, White,	"	12.80 a 13.00
" " Hankow, "	"	78.00 a 79.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Alaska	H. L. Howard	Amr. str	4011	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Albay		Span. str	269	D. Lapraik & Co	Repairing
Altona	K. Hore	Ger. str	1179	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Brisbane	R. Balfour	Brit. str	891	Ah Yon	Singapore, &c.
Cowdor Castle	J. Greif	Brit. str	1213	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tugging.
Foiwan		Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Fleurs Castle	Geo. B. Dickie	Brit. str	1622	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Formosa	C. E. Stewart	Brit. str	651	Ah Yon	Yokohama
Fyen	C. Paulsen	Dan. str	905	Wm. Pustau & Co	Shanghai
Glamis Castle	Raison	Brit. str	1538	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Glenfinlas	H. G. Wilcox	Brit. str	1336	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Hankow	W. Symington	Brit. str	2382	Siemssen & Co	In Dock
Hanyang	Bell	Brit. str	290	Master	
Hindostan	J. A. Miller	Brit. str	991	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Japan	H. de Smidt	Brit. str	2140	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Cooktown, &c.
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kwangtung	Pitman	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Leonor		Span. str	393	D. Lapraik & Co	Repairing
Leyte	Eubinquirre	Span. str	218	A. MacG. Heaton	
Little Orphan		Brit. str	40	Capt. J. B. Benning	
Madagascar	Fehrmann	Ger. str	884	Siemssen & Co	Bangkok
Mahcoa	Barnard	Brit. str	1045	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Massilia		Brit. str	1033	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Norna		Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
Panay	Vicente Uribe	Span. str	364	Remedios & Co	Manila
Pawtuxet		Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	Repairing
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
State of Virginia	Moodie	Brit. str	1600	Gilman & Co	
Thales	M. Young	Brit. str	820	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Tom Morton	J. Wester	Brit. str	1400	Order	
Tot-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Amiral Devonlx	Cariqua	Fren. bk	774	Carlowitz & Co	
Admiral Tegetthoff	Reher	Ger. bk	873	Melchers & Co	
Archer	M. Pike	Amr. sh	904	P. M. S. S. Co	
Atlantic	G. O. Mellin	Brit. sh	1709	Aug. Heard & Co	San Francisco
Avonmore	W. R. Corfield	Brit. sh	1260	Russell & Co	
Britain's Pride	Ratsey	Brit. bg	178	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Ceylon	Reynold	Brit. bk	590	Melchers & Co	
Colombo	P. N. Heuer	Brit. bk	384	Aug. Heard & Co	
Countess of Errol	A. Taylor	Brit. sch	218	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Corinna	Th. Laudmann	Brit. bk	395	Wieler & Co	Saigon
Diamond City	Schumacher	Siam. bk	420	Chinese	
Diane	Chourretto	Fren. sh	711	Landstein & Co	
Dora	P. Petersen	Ger. bk	265	Melchers & Co	
Dora	F. Ytmarte	Span. bg	322	H. Kiser	
Ellen Munroe	Norcross	Amr. sh	1383	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Endeavour	Warland	Amr. sh	960	Melchers & Co	
Endymion	T. Richardson	Brit. sh	759	Order	
Faugh Balaugh	Rutz	Ger. bk	272	Carlowitz & Co	
Forward	J. Strachan	Brit. bk	745	Rozario & Co	Portland
Green Jacket	H. D. Roe	Brit. sh	1053	Melchers & Co	Bangkok
Hazard	Lewis	Amr. bg	396	Russell & Co	Honolulu
Her R. Highness	King	Brit. sh	1240	Melchers & Co	San Francisco
Juno		Amr. bk	350	Chinese	
Kim-yung-tye	Otto	Siam. bk	329	Chinese	
Nen Granada	E. Bauer	Ger. bk	350	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Panama	C. Burgdorff	Ger. bk	416	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Presto	N. Irgens	Dut. bk	360	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Pyrmont	D. Dietricksen	Ger. bk	444	Chinese	
Villa de Rivadavia	M. Camois	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	Manila
Witch	Murry	Brit. bk	295	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Chase	Mather	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	J. Cradock	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	P. H. Colomb	Hongkong
Challenger	double sc. gun vl.	—	—	Capt. M. J. Thomson	Japan
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	En route to Hongkong
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Nagasaki
Dwarf	double sc. gun vl.	4	90	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Shanghai
Egeria	double sloop	4	120	R. S. Turton	Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Yokohama
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. W. Stewart	Amoy
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Singapore
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Hongkong
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Tamsui
Lapwing	despatch gun-vl.	3	160	Comdr. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart	Singapore
Menace	military hospital	—	—	——	Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Tientsin
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Shanghai
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Japan
Kingfisher	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Singleton	Hongkong
Swinger	double sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Hankow
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Kobe
Thalia	steam corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Yokohama
Thistle	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. F. Stirling	Singapore
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	2	600	Comdr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Comdr. H. C. D. Ryder	North

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Coulenvre	Fren. gunboat	250		
Dang-wee	Ann. gun-boat	850		
Hartford	U. S. frigate	2900		D. B. Harmony
Venzedora	Spanish cor.	700		Miguel Gaston
Yantic	U.S. corvette	490		McDougal

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Lintin		Brit. str.	69	Kwok Acheong	

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Charles Maureau	J. Hansen	Fren. bk	363	Chinese	Chefoo
Vesta	Dirks	Ger. bk	385	Melchers & Co	Tientsin

CANTON

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
An-lan ‡	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
China	P. H. Hennings	Ger. str	642	Siemssen & Co	
Chinkiang	J. Hogg	Brit. str	789	Siemssen & Co	
Chen-jui ‡	Wade	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Ching-Sing ‡	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.